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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

MR. PINKNEY,

BEING called a few days ago to visit a patient labouring under a violent pleuratic complaint, a recipe, published in the gazette some time since by Mr. T. MASON, was presented to me: I had never seen it before, nor could I help animadverting upon it. He tells us he first exhibits a vomit of emetic tartar; nor does he make any allowance for the habit of body the patient may be in, but proceeds to tell us that *the next day, if the pulse continues quick and strong, I have him bled plentifully:* We are taught to believe by the best authors on this subject, that bleeding ought by all means to precede any other evacuation; for should the patient be of a plethoric, full habit of body (and it is those who are most liable to pleuratics) I conceive there may be danger of throwing the disease upon the brain, or bursting some blood vessel, in the operation of a brisk vomit; therefore the patient ought to be first bled, nor (as he conceives) will a prudent physician be deceived in his judgment between a *pleurisy* and a *nervous fever*. The rest of his prescription is nearly the same with the method I have followed, in an extensive course of practice, warranted by the greatest success. But the pleurisy root is best given in a decoction prepared thus: Take of the above root one ounce and a half, of Seneca snakeroot one ounce, which boil in two quarts of water until one half is consumed. Give the patient three table spoons full every fourth hour, until it produces a plentiful sweat, when it may be given less frequent. But a blister to the part affected, if the disease is violent, ought not to be dispensed with; and plentifully drinking of some diluting liquor, such as a tea drawn from flaxseed, barley water, with the addition of a little nitre, &c. keeping the bowels in a laxative state, ought much to be attended to. I am sensible Mr. MASON must have been actuated, in the publication of his recipe, by motives truly benevolent; nor shall I (I hope) fall under his censure by differing from him in sentiment, when I declare I am actuated in this by the same impulse. I flatter myself, at the same time, I am not trespassing on the more important concerns, which, at this critical situation of affairs, fill your useful paper. I am, Mr. PINKNEY, your most obedient servant, CLEOMENES.

N. B. The pleurisy root cannot be given to advantage in substance, from the inconvenience attending the largeness of the dose, which frequently renders it uneasy to the stomach, one hundred grains being a dose for an adult.

TO THE PRINTER.

OF LOVE OF COUNTRY.

THE love of country, or, according to the modern phrase, patriotism, is, as I understand, the term that distinguished constitutional preference for the people, among whom, and the soil on which a man first draws breath; a laudable prejudice growing up with him, and becoming insensibly so intimately interwoven with his nature, that it may well pass among those instincts, which serve as principles to act upon, without the trouble of enquiry into the rationality of the motives, and do yet no less strongly affect, as being implicit.

The end which Providence had in view to promote by suffering this sentiment to be so forcibly impressed upon the minds of men is not very unobvious nor remote, being doubtless intended for the better preservation of the different societies into which the world was to be sub-divided, and to lessen the confusion and distress which the want of such attachment would unavoidably bring on from a perpetual tendency to renew an universal coalescence.

It was necessary that the inhabitants of this globe should be separated into different aggregations, one of the methods for preventing the return of such entire and dreadful depravation as had again proved incompatible with existence; nor is it at all improbable that, to obviate this general calamity, the surface of the earth has been so broken into portions by intersecting seas and oceans; and the various regions of those portions divided from each other by broad rivers, as trenches, or barricaded with lofty ridges of mountains, as natural rampires. But since the avarice, ambition, and curiosity, of the human race, would certainly impel them to exert every effort to overcome these obstacles, the love of country steps in, by its attraction to lure the wanderers back again.

The love of country, like other good things of this life, is liable to woeful perversion, abuse, and misapplication. This passion among the ancient Greeks and Romans was stained with a very strong tincture of vain glory, even in the most virtuous periods of these states, and the sense of it obliterated and lost in the sink of ambition and avarice, during the times of their wane and declension. In the former instance it flamed out into a furious thirst for the overthrow and destruction of every other nation; in the latter, was nearly smothered and extinguished by the cold damps of the self-confined and baser propensions. Irritated by the wild suggestions of pride and ambition, it disturbs and destroys the tranquility of neighbouring countries; guided and moderated by reason, is both contented and well calculated to defend its own; languid and drooping, under the influence of luxury and debauch, it leaves a state exposed to numberless disasters, both from within and without the confines.

The many mad and outrageous pranks which have been played at times, by the blazing forth of this passion beyond the controul of the rational faculty, have contributed much to tinge its general character, among the gay and dissolute, with a touch of the ridiculous; for is there, indeed, any quality of the soul for which so little allowance is made by a temper, bent merely upon its own gratifications, as that in which a spark of generous disinterested affection may reside? To the owners of so corrupt an understanding, every thing which hath not an immediate reference to the pleasure of sense, appears but as an effusion of folly; they stand aghast at it, as uncouth and unaccountable, wondering how so absurd a conceit could ever come into existence.

But with whatever lightness, whatever contempt, with whatever ridicule, some people may treat the masculine ardour that warms the heart of a patriot, I insist that this endearing and benevolent passion is the noblest which can be displayed in the trasit of human life, and hath its grand source in that charity which forms every social connection, and assuages the bitterness of our passage through this vale of anxiety to the gates of the grave.

A nation, by the term, implies a people in a separate subsistence and community; therefore, in a course of ages, the individuals, however numerous, which compose the whole, are all blended together in mutual consanguinity, streaming through a maze of interwoven channels continually meeting, and brought into union afresh by the perpetual admixture formed by marriage. Hence there actually exists a reciprocal relation among all the families of the same state, as traceable, in thought, as if we saw this whole piece of nature's weaving, with all its twinings and meanders, unravelled before us. Forgive me, then, high pride of ancestry, if I assert that you have in your blood and descent more extensive relation to peasants, mechanics, and labourers (these being far more numerous) than to the noble and wealthy, and that, in despising such, you insult many of kin to yourself, and who perhaps, but for the ancient villainy of some more avaricious or cunning branch of your common genealogy, might have changed places with you.

The above circumstances being considered, can there be any wonder at the prevalency of this bias in uncorrupted minds? Is it not rather a passion so congenial to humanity, that, to be void of it, one must be unnatural and kindless? It is founded upon the same ground with the duty that impels to provide for and succour our parents and offspring; and as far as it operates upon the disposition for the common weal, in preference to mere self, so far may it be deemed the genuine love of country.

It is therefore highly reasonable that this sublime passion should be treated with reverence, and regarded with very serious approbation; for in every state, at the most elevated pitch of morality, in the full bloom of the most virtuous feelings, and when human nature most honoured itself, the benign and enlivening influences of the sense, breathing forth a love for the respective community, hath ever penetrated, warmed, and invigorated, the whole political constitution of social government. P.

From the MORNING POST *of* NOVEMBER 4.

The humble thanks of the poor MANUFACTURERS *of the kingdom called* ENGLAND *to the three* ESTATES *thereof,*

FOR the great labour and pains taken in the last parliament (ever to be remembered) for the many acts passed therein, but to our great grief, not one to be found in so great a number to the benefit either of soul or body of us the poor labouring manufacturers of this kingdom, as thousands of us are starving in a land of plenty, and our trade cut from the industrious by the iron hand of oppression; foreign courts suffered to prohibit the product of England, when theirs are suffered to be imported in all our dominions on small duties, through tender love to us, to keep us poor and humble; and, lastly, a prohibition of our goods to our own colonies, to the utter ruin of our trade and manufacturers. But we have much to expect from the new parliament; and a neglect of duty in our representatives, on our behalf, will put the finishing hand to the existence of thousands. Your's, DISTRESS.

MR. PINKNEY,

YOU *are requested to give the following a place in your paper.*

TO A LADY, WRITTEN IN HER MILTON.

ADAM majestic! Eve uncommon fair!
How happy form'd the first celestial pair!
A splendid sweetness, and attractive grace,
Shone in the first born virgin's beauteous face;
The father of mankind was wholly won,
And by her moving charms at last undone.
That elegance one poet only knew,
To Eve ascrib'd, conspicuous shines in you;
The same mild look, and majesty of gait,
On all your actions innocently wait:
But had her virtue been as strong as thine
She had not broke what God's commands enjoin;
Nor had deep penitence our pardon wrought,
Frail Adam ne'er had *fell*, nor Milton *thought*.
Depriv'd, like him, mankind might rest secure,
The want of eyes cou'd all our hearts ensure;
But now what refuge shall spectators find,
When safety does depend on being *blind*.

An EXTRACT *from a pamphlet lately published in London, entitled* AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE THE INTEREST AND GLORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Dedicated to sir* GEORGE SAVILLE, *baronet.*

I WOULD not have the reader imagine I mean to justify every tarring and feathering rioter at Boston, and all disorderly proceedings in America, indiscriminately; some of the people, I doubt not, may have been to blame; for the commonalty of that country must have had a portion of wisdom and patience which hath not at any time before been found in the world, had all their expressions of resentment for ill usage been confined within the bounds of moderation. When governors have become tyrants, shall we wonder that an injured, an insulted people, become riotous and unruly? Have ambitious and encroaching rulers ever yet thought of rendering satisfaction, of making reparation, for the cruelest injuries they have so constantly committed? And have they not always thought themselves wonderfully gracious and condescending when they have merely *ceased to oppress?* But if a free people, finding their humble petitions and most dutiful remonstrances scattered to the winds with contempt, being stung with a sense of accumulated wrongs, and feeling an indignation at being treated like slaves and villains, do but assault the meanest miscreant in the train of power, it is rebellious, felony, treason. Gaols and gibbets, bath and bayonet, must here be the correctives. Is this human polity? Are these the proceedings of men, of fellow creatures, of fellow christians? When merely *ceasing to oppress* is all the reparation required for a long train of injuries and insults, shall authority, with whom wisdom ought ever to reside, become deaf to that voice which called her into being, and think it meritorious to persist in doing wrong?

So universally have I heard the Bostonians condemned for destroying the tea, and the action pronounced illegal and rebellious, that I have taken some pains to examine all the particulars of that affair. Now, to my agreeable disappointment, and to the best of my judgment, instead of an act of rebellion, I find it one reflecting honour, and stamping the character of good subjects, on those who performed it; instead of being illegal, it appears to me to be warranted by the law of nature, the great original of all human laws, when just. Those who would wish to think justly, and to speak honestly, of this matter, will do well to examine for themselves. When they shall have done so, with care and candour, and admitting, on my part, for the sake of taking no advantage in the argument, the Bostonian character to be as black as malignantly represented, I should be glad to propose to them this plain question: What was possible for the most wise and virtuous persons on earth, in the place of the Bostonians, to have done, in order to have performed their duty to the utmost towards God and their country? To have shewn a passive obedience to an unjust act of parliament, in a case of such moment, and of so critical a nature, would have been treason to their country, and therefore not acceptable, I imagine, to God. I have introduced, in various conversations, with sensible men, the same question I here propose, but never yet, I can aver, with the strictest veracity, have I met with a solution of it, which did not confirm in me an opinion that, as wise and virtuous men, as good citizens, and true patriots, *they could not possibly have acted otherwise than as they did.* They had only this one alternative; they were driven to this dilemma by their magistrates, *either to suffer an infidious attempt against their sacred rights and liberties to take effect, or to destroy the hated instrument.* Having had *no other choice*, they must either have *done* this, or *suffered* that. Which ought to have been chosen by every brave and honest man I leave the reader to determine. It is visionary, even to childishness, to say they might have permitted the tea to have been landed, and yet have defeated the tax, by unanimously refusing to have purchased it. The conductors of that noble action must have been patriots indeed, and most wonderfully wise, to have left their country, by going this way to work, at the discretion and mercy of the most ignorant and vicious of its inhabitants, to have relied upon the prudence and self-denial of every tea drinker in America. Besides, that the wisdom of each well meaning individual was not to be depended on, for foreseeing all the ill consequences of purchasing a pound of tea, nor their resolution in preventing them, I fear there might have been some traitors to the public cause, some tools of government or the India company, or some suspected persons, at least, in whom to have confided, for not setting an example, and using all their cunning to seduce others, would not have argued any extraordinary degree of prudence. What teacher of morals or politics was ever lunatic enough to build all his hopes of serving his country on an expectation of bringing every individual of it to be of one mind, and as unanimously to act up to the same rigid principles of virtue? And which of us would care to risk the safety of the city of London from some dreadful calamity on a confidence that every female, from the fine lady to the washerwoman, every man, from the minister of state down to the blackguard, might be prevailed upon totally to abstain from the use of tea, porter, or gin, *except the temptation was removed out of their way?*

To all my readers, except those unhappy ones who have learned the fatal art of occasionally closing the mental eye, so as to admit just so much, and no more, of the light of truth, as their passions and prejudices will bear, I must needs think it would be reflecting upon their understandings and ingenuousness to attempt any farther proof of my proposition, that the Bostonians did what was strictly consonant to right and justice in destroying the tea; but, in order to open the self-closed, winking eyes, of the prejudiced, I will propose one more comparison, which, I apprehend, will be admitted as a fair one, since it is agreed on all hands, except by the calm advancers of direct falsehoods and lies, and the bold deniers of demonstration, that, with regard to taxation, the colonists, as legitimate shoots from a parent stock of freedom, have at least an equal right to be their own tax masters as the people of Ireland, which was a conquered, and, every one knows, a very rebellious kingdom for many ages. Let, then, the reader only substitute Ireland and Dublin for Massachusetts Bay and Boston, and try the cause over again in his own mind. If he pleases, we will suppose that, instead of a duty on tea, we should attempt to touch the pockets of the Irish, by a duty on certain stamped papers, being publications of gross immoralities and blasphemies, tending to debauch the minds of the people, and fit them for slavery; and that an association of honest citizens of Dublin, more mindful of their duty to God and their country than of obedience to an ordinance they held to be subversive of their liberties, should find this precious cargo precisely in a similar situation with the tea at Boston; that the lord mayor, the magistrates, and revenue myrmidons, like the Boston governor and officers of customs, should all absolutely refuse their permission and clearances for its departure from the port, and the ship should be well imprisoned by surrounding batteries; then what is to be done? What course is to be pursued? Shall those who ought to be the guides and guardians of the city admit these pernicious compositions within their walls, patiently behold them displayed in the shops, hawked about the streets, and dispersed through the country, with every art of invitation to those inclined to purchase? Is the city to be deluged with these impieties, and its manners, morals, and liberties, undermined, rather than *an united company of merchants, trading in mischief,* should lose their property; a property not only detrimental in itself, but in this case made a venture, with a direct intention of betraying a brave and generous nation into obedience to a despotic ordinance, containing in it the seeds of a more compleat tyranny, and used as the most tempting bait to lure the silly multitude into the political mouse trap, and therefore, on the principles of self-preservation, and agreeable to the spirit of the law of nature and nations, subject to be destroyed, if not removed, upon fair warning? Are the city guardians, I say, to observe all this, and content themselves all the while with a patriotic resolve not to buy or to read a single paper, and with preaching to the unlistening people, to follow their example? If this, in the enlightened and virtuous city of Dublin, would be an experiment that even a driveller would hardly dream of making, how much less safe would it have been for the American patriots to have hazarded their all on the universal good sense, on the piety and public spirit of the people, in the *stupid*, the *hypocritical*, the *impious*, the *ungrateful*, and *rebellious* town of Boston? What, then, I once more ask, ought the patriots of Dublin or of Boston to have done? What, but with indignation to have cast the hated instrument into the sea, whither its proprietors deserved to have followed it headlong? Is it for this wise, brave, and generous action, that not only the actors of it, but the whole people of Boston, are now smarting under the heaviest vengeance of Great Britain, of a people who had hitherto justly prided themselves in being the undaunted resisters of tyrants? Fie! boasters, fie! Britannia blushes for your degeneracy; she disowns you for her sons. When a pawnbroker knowingly puts arms into the hands of a highwayman or ruffian, does any law ensure him payment for the same, at the hands of any one who, being assaulted, seized and destroyed them? Are not all deadly weapons, all snares, traps, and poisons, made use of in violation to the laws of civil society, for injuring any man in life, limb, or property, a lawful spoil to the injured party? When the miscreant, pickpocket, Jew, in the service of iniquity, was once driving a trade among the Westminster schoolboys, with a parcel of TEA out of the *green cannister* of the celebrated Mrs. Phillips, who, that had a spark of virtuous indignation, but applauded the *illegal proceedings* of the spirited master, when, disregarding the laws of property, he threw into the fire all of this TEA he could lay his hands on, and, as little considering the penalties for an assault, horsed the vile factor, and scourged him to the quick?

I must therefore repeat, that the destroyers of the tea at Boston, were, in my opinion, a band of virtuous patriots, whose names, when once made public, will doubtless be held in eternal veneration by their countrymen, and that the glorious *illegality* (if every statute, whether just or unjust, be properly comprehended in the word law) they atchieved, was an act of absolute moral and political necessity, and therefore exempt from even good laws, of singular wisdom, of strict justice, and remarkable temper and forbearance, considering their provocations, since it was done in self defence, with the greatest good order and decency, and unaccompanied with incivility to any one, or the smallest damage to any thing in the ships besides

the treacherous tea; I muſt likewiſe repeat, that this tea, for the reaſons I have given, and agreeable to the ſpirit of the law of nature and nations, was juſtly forfeited to the injured Americans, and that the East India company are not entitled to any ſatisfaction or payment for the ſame.

To the INHABITANTS *of BRITISH AMERICA.*

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

AT a time when miniſterial tyrants threaten a people with the total loſs of their liberties, ſupineneſs and inattention on their part will render that ruin which their enemies have deſigned for them unavoidable. A ſtriking inſtance of this we have in the hiſtory of the Carthagenians: That brave people, notwithſtanding they had ſurrendered up three hundred hoſtages to the Romans, upon a promiſe of being reſtored to their former liberties, found themſelves inſtantly invaded by the Roman army. Rouſed by this unexpected procedure, they ſent deputies to know the occaſion of this extraordinary manœuvre: They were told "that they muſt deliver up all their arms to the Romans, and then they ſhould peaceably enjoy their liberties." Upon their compliance with this requiſition, Marcius, one of the Roman conſuls, thus addreſſed them: "We are well pleaſed with theſe firſt inſtances of your obedience, and therefore cannot help congratulating you upon them; I have now but one thing more to require of you in the name of the Roman people. I will therefore, without further preamble, plainly declare to you an order on which the ſafety of your republic, the preſervation of your goods, your lives, and liberties, depend. Rome requires that you abandon your city, which we are commanded to level with the ground; you may build yourſelves another where you pleaſe, provided it be ten miles from the ſea, and without walls or fortifications; a little courage and reſolution will get the better of the affection which attaches us to old habitations, and is founded more in habit than in reaſon." The conſternation of the Carthagenian deputies, at hearing this horrid, treacherous ſpeech, is not to be expreſſed: Some ſwooned away, others burſt forth into cries and lamentations; nor were even the Roman ſoldiers, who were preſent, unmoved at the affecting ſcene: "Theſe ſudden fits (ſaid the baſe, inhuman conſuls) will wear off by degrees; time and neceſſity teaches the moſt unfortunate to bear their calamities with patience; the Carthagenians, when they recover their ſenſes, will chuſe to obey."

Although the Carthagenians after this made a noble and manly reſiſtance, yet the ſurrender of their arms proved the deſtruction of that city, which had ſo often contended with Rome for the empire of the world.

Equally inexcuſeable with the Carthegenians will the AMERICANS be if they ſuffer the tyrants, who are endeavouring to enſlave them, to poſſeſs themſelves of all their forts, caſtles, arms, ammunition, and warlike ſtores. What reaſon can be given by them for ſuch cowardly and puſillanimous conduct? Perhaps it may be ſaid that there yet remains ſome gleam of hope that the Britiſh miniſtry may do us juſtice, reſtore us to our liberties, and repeal thoſe oppreſſive acts which now hang over America; and was this even probable, it would hardly juſtify ſuch a conduct. But what foundation have we for ſuch hope? If this be the intention of the miniſtry, is a formidable fleet and numerous army, neceſſary to bring it about? Could they not have given up their plan for enſlaving America without ſeizing all the ſtrong holds on the continent; upon all the arms and ammunition? And without ſoliciting and finally obtaining an order to prohibit the importation of warlike ſtores in the colonies? Does this ſpeak the language of peace and reconciliation, or does it not rather ſpeak that of war, tumult and deſolation? And ſhall we, like the Cathagenians, peaceably ſurrender our arms to our enemies, in hopes of obtaining, in return, the liberties we have ſo long been contending for? Be not deceived, my countrymen, ſhould the miniſtry ever prevail upon you to make that baſe and infamous ſurrender, they will then tell you in the language of the haughty, and inhuman Marcius, what thoſe liberties are, which they will in future ſuffer you to enjoy; and endeavour to perſuade you, that when you recover your ſenſes you will chuſe to obey. Is it poſſible that any perſon among us thinks of making a ſubmiſſion to the ſeveral powers which now claim a right to rule over us? If ſo, let him take a view of the ſituation he and his American brethren muſt then be in. We all acknowledge our ſubmiſſion to the authority of our provincial legiſlatures in the ſame manner as the people in Great Britain acknowledge the power of parliament over them; becauſe the aſſemblies here, and the parliament there, are compoſed in part of perſons elected by the people, and who are liable for any miſconduct to be excluded by them from ever acting again as their repreſentative; and where the people have this conſtitutional check upon their rulers, ſlavery can never be introduced. "But (ſays the famous Mr. Locke) whenever a power exiſts in a ſtate over which the people have no controul, the people are compleatly enſlaved." If this be the caſe, what ſhall we ſay to the claim of parliament to legiſlate for us in all caſes whatſoever? To the mandates of a miniſter of ſtate, which ſo often have ſuperceded the laws of the colony legiſlatures, although aſſented to by his majeſty, or to the late order of the king and council, prohibiting the importation of warlike ſtores into the colonies, who, by the ſame colour of right, may, whenever they pleaſe, prohibit the importation of any or every other article? Theſe are undoubtedly ſuch powers as we have no check upon or controul over; powers ſimilar to thoſe which have ſpread tyranny and oppreſſion over three quarters of the globe, and if we tamely ſubmit to their authority, will ſoon accompliſh that ſlavery which they have long been endeavouring to bring upon America.

I am far from wiſhing hoſtilities to commence on the part of America; but ſtill hope that no perſon will, at this important criſis, be unprepared to act in his own defence, ſhould he by neceſſity be driven thereto. And I muſt here beg leave to recommend to the conſideration of the people of this continent, whether, when we are by an arbitrary decree prohibited *the having* arms and ammunition by importation, we have not, by the law of ſelf preſervation, a right to ſeize upon all thoſe within our power, in order to *defend the* LIBERTIES which GOD and nature have given to us; eſpecially at this time, when ſeveral of the colonies are involved in a dangerous war with the Indians, and muſt, if this inhuman order has the deſigned effect, fall a prey to thoſe ſavage barbarians who have ſo often deluged this *land* in *blood?*

A WATCHMAN.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for *November*, 1774.

Cauſes of the preſent diſcontent and commotion in AMERICA.

1. THE ſtamp act, by which duties, cuſtoms, and impoſitions, were enacted *without*, and therefore againſt, the conſent of the colonies.

2. The raiſing by theſe a ſum *diſproportionate* to the abilities of the people.

3. The quartering ſoldiers at pleaſure upon private houſes, ſo that nothing was any longer their own.

4. The departure of the governors from that beſt and moſt reaſonable maxim of ſound policy, viz. a regard and attention to the temper and uſages of the inhabitants.

5. The falſe, unjuſt, and injurious repreſentations made both of them and their conduct here at home, particularly by their late governors.

6. Their being permitted to have no repreſentatives for themſelves in the parliament of Great Britain, and yet ſubject to all its exactions.

7. The natural and proper idea of the intent and meaning of their charters, which they thought had been their ſecurity, but were now broke through or evaded.

8. Their conſciouſneſs of the moſt pure and unimpeached loyalty, generoſity, affection, and gratitude, to their parent country and its ſovereign, and the returns they ſaw they were making them.

9. Their ſenſibility of the illegal and arbitrary encroachments on, and infringements of, the rights and liberties of themſelves and their brethren, as the deſcendants of thoſe glorious anceſtors who formerly fled from a tyranny they never thought would have followed them in the perſons of their reſpectable poſterity.

10. Their too well grounded expectations and fears of matters coming from bad to worſe.

11. Their being over-run and infeſted with that *hydra*-headed monſter of commiſſioners, collectors, and exciſemen, for which, before this, there was neither neceſſity nor plea.

12. Their being made *amenable* to trials in Great Britain, brought over as *convicts*, and liable to be condemned to even capital inflictions on any evidence that might ſerve the intention.

13. The ſteps that have been taken *ſince* their oppoſition to thoſe meaſures, and the little hopes they have now left of any thing but deſtruction or victory.

Theſe are *ſome* of the cauſes of the preſent confuſion and ſtruggle in that extenſive and important part of the Britiſh commonwealth, the Engliſh proteſtant colonies in America. What Providence may have in reſerve we know not; however, if we may judge from *appearances*, it is ſomething that, conſidering the times, it is ſafer to depricate than *predict*.

Notwithſtanding theſe grievances, Dr. Johnſon, in a pamphlet called the *Patriot*, aſſerts, "that he is no *patriot* who juſtifies the ridiculous claims of American *uſurpation*, who endeavours to deprive the nation of its natural and lawful authority over its own colonies; thoſe colonies which were ſettled under Engliſh protection, were conſtituted by an Engliſh charter, and have been defended by Engliſh arms. To ſuppoſe, continues this writer, that by ſending out a colony the nation eſtabliſhed an independent power; that when, by indulgence and favour, emigrants are become rich, they ſhall not contribute to their own defence, but at their own pleaſure; and that they ſhall not be included, like millions of their fellow ſubjects, in the general ſyſtem of repreſentation, involves ſuch an accumulation of abſurdity as nothing but *the ſhew of patriotiſm* could palliate. He that accepts protection ſtipulates obedience. We have always protected the Americans; we may therefore ſubject them to government. The leſs is included in the greater. *That power which can take away life may ſeize upon property.* The parliament may enact for America a law of capital puniſhment; it may therefore eſtabliſh a mode of proportion of taxation."

Theſe poſitions, it is preſumed, would ſuit the moſt arbitrary government that ever was eſtabliſhed. If the parliament of England can diſannul royal charters, enact laws ſubverſive of the natural rights of free ſubjects, can deprive a whole people of life, and aſſume an abſolute command over their property; and for once having extended protection, can forever after extort obedience to the moſt oppreſſive impoſitions; what greater evils, it is aſked, can be ſuppoſed to exiſt under the moſt tyrannical gevernment? What greater oppreſſions were impoſed by the James's and the Charles's of England, who deluged the nation in blood, to free itſelf from the *conſtitutional exactions* of thoſe arbitrary monarchs. Colonies as well as nations have for their foundation certain permanent principles unchangeable in their nature, except by their own conſent. Such was the great charter of Engliſh liberty, which gave a being to our ſo much boaſted conſtitution; and ſuch are the great charters of the colonies, each alike deriving its vigour and activity from the ſame immutable ſource, the ROYAL PREROGATIVE. The parliament of England, with the conſent of the king, may *lawfully* change, amend, abrogate, and new model the conſtitution of England, founded on the great charter of king John, and confirmed by future kings, becauſe the conſent of the people of England is ſuppoſed to be included in the act; but the parliament of England cannot *lawfully* change, amend, abrogate, or new model a conſtitution, founded on a ſeparate and independent charter, in which the people reſiding in England have not the leaſt or moſt diſtant concern. To aſſume a power of doing this, is to ſap the foundation of all civil government, to involve *right* and *wrong* in the ſame idea with *might* and *authority*, and to allow no other meaſure of juſtice but the *ſword of the oppreſſor*. The childiſh argument of *American repreſentation* included in the general ſyſtem, is unworthy of notice: Indeed, the whole pamphlet is ſo feebly written, that it requires no great penetration to diſcover that the author labours it as a TASK, having none of thoſe maſterly ſtrokes of genius that characteriſe his genuine works.

By captain ROSS, *in ſeven weeks from* LONDON, *we received the foregoing* PIECE, *and following* ADVICES.

LONDON, *December* 3.

A LETTER from an Engliſh gentleman at New York to a merchant in Leeds, dated September 22, ſays, "The province of Maſſachuſetts Bay is providing with arms and ammunition, more than ever they did in time of war; agents are down here daily buying powder, &c. and the country in general is caſting ball in plenty. General Gage and the army are under the protection of the cannon of Boſton. They have fortified the Neck leading into Boſton, and dare not put any new law in execution. I believe if they ſhould proceed from Boſton, to execute any offenſive plan, they would all be cut off. All the troops are gone from hence with the amunition, &c. The Americans will never give up taxation. Salem is no place of ſafety for general Gage; Boſton is his place of refuge."

Yeſterday the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons took the chair a little before one o'clock, and the clerk proceeded to ſwear in the members, as he had done the two preceding days. The houſe was in general all day very thin, and roſe at half paſt three, after having ſworn in two ſets.

Yeſterday the lord mayor of London, a little before the houſe of commons broke up, took the oaths of allegiance, ſupremacy, and abjuration, and delivered in his qualification as knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, and ſubſcribed the ſaid oaths and qualification, according to the ſeveral ſtatutes made and provided for that purpoſe.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint colonel Amherſt lieutenant governor of Saint John's, Newfoundland, which place that gallant officer re-took from the French in the late war.

December 6. Yeſterday, as ſoon as the ſtanding orders of the houſe of commons, as is cuſtomary at the beginning of every ſeſſion of parliament, were read and agreed to, the gallery doors, which had been hitherto kept ſhut, were opened, by the ſpeaker's orders; but thoſe who had waited for upwards of two hours, with great impatience, ſuddenly ruſhed in, created a noiſe and confuſion which gave great offence to the houſe. The ſpeaker at length deſired the deputy ſerjeant to clear the gallery of all ſtrangers whatever; but before his commands could be executed, ſir Archibald Edmonſtone, a Scotch member, roſe in his place, and momed that the houſe ſhould be cleared. Mr. Burke obſerved, that no one had been made freer with in the public prints than himſelf, but that as the noiſe had now ſubſided, he thought the gallery might be permitted to remain as it was. The ſpeaker, however, adhering to the ſtanding order, inſiſted that it ſhould be complied with, and the gallery was accordingly cleared, though in a ſhort time after a few Iriſh members were let in.

About a quarter paſt four o'clock, lord Beauchamp, in a ſhort, but ſenſible ſpeech, moved for an humble addreſs to his majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech on Wedneſday laſt; he was ſeconded in his motion by the honourable Mr. De Grey, who likewiſe ſpoke in a very able manner. Lord John Cavendiſh got up next, and, in a very ſpirited ſpeech (ſetting forth the impropriety of addreſſing till they were better informed from papers and accounts which ſhould firſt be laid before the houſe) propoſed an amendment to the motion. He was ſeconded by Mr. Montagu. This brought up lord North, who touched ſlightly upon American affairs; he ſaid it was not the time to enter fully into that matter, and hoped the honourable member would withdraw his motion. This brought on a general debate. Governor Johnſtone, the honourable Charles Fox, colonel Barre, Mr. Burke, and many of the principal ſpeakers on behalf of adminiſtration, were called up.

The motion was agreed to, that a loyal and dutiful addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, and a committee was appointed to draw up the ſame.

The bill to prevent clandeſtine outlawries was read the firſt time.

Mr. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to publiſh the encloſed, at the requeſt of

NORFOLK BOROUGH COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *February* 7, 1775.

WE the ſubſcribers, balloted for and duly elected by the *freeholders* and *freemen* of the *borough* of *Norfolk*, to act as a COMMITTEE of *obſervation* under the continental aſſociation, in obedience to the ſame, and in diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in us by our conſtituents, do find ourſelves unhappily compelled to hold up for public cenſure doctor ALEXANDER GORDON of this borough. Upon what facts the juſtice of our cenſure is founded will appear from the following detail: On Monday the 23d of January doctor *Gordon* informed this committee, who were then ſitting, that he had juſt imported in the Active, captain Huntley, two crates, four hogſheads, one cheſt, one barrel, two caſks, and one caſe of *medicines*, of more than 200l. ſterling value, and deſired the opinion of this committee whether they might not be delivered up to him, agreeable to the exception in favour of *medicine* in the *provincial* aſſociation. This committee informed him that our deciſions were regulated by the directions of the *continental* aſſociation, which had ſuperſeded the *provincial* one, inaſmuch as it was ſubſcribed and acceded to by the delegates from this colony, and that therefore, agreeable to the *tenth* article of our own *provincial* aſſociation, it was our duty to ſubmit to this further reſtriction impoſed by the *congreſs*. It was alſo obſerved to him, that if a freedom from *provincial* reſtrictions would exempt any from the *continental* regulations, made in *congreſs*, all goods imported into moſt of the northern colonies ought, for the ſame reaſon, to be delivered up to the proprietors, as the importation of them was not ſubject to any *provincial* reſtrictions. Inſtances were pointed out to him of *medicines* being ſold in this town agreeable to the *tenth* article of the *continental* aſſociation, that were ordered ſome time before our *provincial convention* of the firſt of Auguſt; and, indeed, one gentleman of this committee, to convince the doctor how unjuſt any notions of partiality would be, mentioned his own caſe as much harder than the doctor's; for, as the gentlman obſerved, truſting that the *congreſs* would make the ſame exception in favour of *medicine* as the *convention* had done, he had neglected to give his orders for his *medicines* till ſome time in October, ſo that they probably would not arrive till after the firſt of February; but that yet he did did not conceive a doubt with reſpect to the conduct he ſhould obſerve on the occaſion, and was ſatisfied they muſt go back. All arguments, however, availed nothing with the doctor. But upon a final declaration from this committee, that we had no authority to diſpenſe with the aſſociation, but requeſted him to make his election what ſhould be done with his *medicines*, as directed by the *tenth* article of the aſſociation, the doctor, to the ſurprize of this committee, choſe to have them *ſtored*. Pains were taken to convince him of the loſs he himſelf might ſuſtain by this election, and to point out to him the injury that might be done to the public at large by thus ſtoring ſuch a quantity of *medicines* at a time when we have reaſon to apprehend a general ſcarcity. He was alſo informed, that where there did not appear in the importers any deſign to contravene the *provincial* or *continental aſſociations*, there had never been an inſtance in this place of the inhabitants bidding againſt the proprietors; that as he had the ſanction of the *convention* for the importation of *medicines*, there could be no ſuſpicion, in this caſe, of any ſuch ſiniſter motive in him; and that were we to judge, from the ſale of the other *medicines* imported under the like circumſtances, in all probability he might purchaſe them in at the very trifling expence of only the vendue maſter's charge. The doctor, however, remained inflexible, and with much warmth inſiſted upon the *immediate* appointment of perſons to receive the packages and a ſtorehouſe to put them in, as he ſaid "they might be landed in the *rain*, and damaged for want of knowing where to carry them." Two gentlemen of this committee were accordingly appointed, in his hearing, to receive them, and the ſtorehouſe, which was a very ſafe one, was alſo mentioned to him. Thus matters reſted till the 30th of January, when the ſub-committee, appointed to receive and ſtore the *medicines*, reported, that having waited two or three days, expecting to be ſent for by the doctor for that purpoſe, but finding he did not pay any regard to the appointment of the committee, one of them had applied to him to know where they were, and what he had done with them; to which the doctor replied, *he had taken charge of them himſelf, and as ſome of them were damaged, he had obtained an order from the mayor for a ſurvey, and had broke open the packages and examined the contents, and had ſtored them in a ſtore he had rented ſolely for that purpoſe, where he ſhould keep them till he ſhould receive an anſwer to a letter he had written on the ſubject to the honourable Peyton Randolph, eſquire, by which anſwer he ſaid he ſhould be governed.* In conſequence of this report, the doctor was ſummoned to appear the next day before the committee, which he did accordingly, and delivered in a writing, purporting to be a vindication of his conduct, which confirmed the report of the ſub-committee, and deſired we would not remove the *medicines* from the ſtore they then were in before he ſhould hear from Mr. Randolph. Willing to give him every indulgence, although the committee were ſenſible of the impropriety of this application or *appeal*, as he called it, if it was intended to influence our deliberations, as we conceive the aſſociation to be the only rule of our conduct, yet we granted his requeſt, and put off the further hearing of the matter till the 6th of February; at which time one of this committee, at the requeſt of the doctor, laid before us the letter from Mr. Randolph, which being read, and the doctor's former defence re-conſidered, and the committee being deſirous that the doctor ſhould entitle himſelf to his inſurance by ſelling his medicines, it was agreed that he ſhould be ſent for to make a new election if he thought proper. The doctor, however, ſtill adhering to his former opinion, with great warmth rejected all the mild propoſals of this committee, refuſed to make any election as required, and would neither deliver them up to be *ſtored* or *ſold*, nor even ſhew his invoice; for all which reaſons we, the *committee* for *Norfolk borough*, think ourſelves bound, in obedience to the eleventh article of the aſſociation, "to publiſh the truth of the caſe," and give it as our *unanimous* opinion, that *doctor Alexander Gordon has violated the continental aſſociation.*

(SIGNED)

MATTHEW PHRIPP, chairman, JAMES TAYLOR, JOHN HUTCHINGS, JOHN LAWRENCE, JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, THOMAS NEWTON, junior, THOMAS RITSON, JOHN BOUSH, JAMES HOLT, NEIL JAMIESON, ROBERT TAYLOR, THOMAS CLAIBORNE, SAMUEL INGLIS.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM DAVIES, ſecretary.

MR. PINKNEY,

BE pleaſed to inſert, as early as poſſible, in your uſeful gazette, the encloſed extracts from the journal of the proceedings of the committee for Princeſs Anne county. Your compliance will be ever eſteemed, on behalf of the committee, by, ſir, your very humble ſervant, THOMAS ABBOTT, clerk.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of Princeſs Anne county, convened on Tueſday the 6th of December, 1774, at the houſe of Mr. Bagwell Moore, in order to elect a committee agreeable to the reſolve of the American continental congreſs,

The aſſociation entered into by the congreſs being publicly read, the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county, then preſent, with the greateſt alacrity, did avow their approbation of the meaſures adopted by that honourable body, binding themſelves, by the ſacred ties of honour, virtue, and love to their country, ſtrictly to obſerve and keep the ſame inviolable in every particular.

They then proceeded to a due election, when the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. Anthony Lawſon, eſquire, Mr. William Robinſon, major Chriſtopher Wright, captain James Kempe, captain William Nimmo, Mr. Anthony Walke, junior, Mr. John Hancock, Mr. Thomas Reynolds Walker, captain Edward Cannon, Mr. William Keeling, junior, Mr. Joel Cornick, junior, Mr. George Jamiſon, ſenior, captain Eraſmus Haynes, captain Dennis Dawley, captain James Henley, captain John Ackiſs, captain Frederick Bouſh, captain Jacob Hunter, captain William Hancock, Mr. William Woodhouſe, Mr. Thomas Brock, Mr. Caſon Moore, Mr. Thomas Old, ſenior, and Mr. James Tooley.

And on the 20th of ſaid month, being the time appointed for a meeting of the above mentioned committee, they, after balloting for a chairman, declared Anthony Lawſon, eſquire, duly elected, and choſe Thomas Abbot clerk of the committee; and the ſaid committee being informed that Mr. James Braithwaite, of this county, had imported an anvil from Great Britain ſince the firſt day of December, it was reſolved, that certain members of this committee ſhould wait upon Mr. Braithwaite, and be by him certified of the truth of ſuch information: The ſaid Mr. Braithwaite, on ſuch application made, readily appeared before this committee, and chearfully expreſſed his willingneſs that the ſaid anvil ſhould be expoſed to ſale, which on the 5th day of January laſt was ſold at public auction, under the direction of Mr. George Jamiſon, ſenior, Mr. John Hancock, Mr. William Robinſon, and Mr. Anthony Walke, junior, and ſtruck off to the ſaid Braithwaite for the ſum of 6l. 14s. 5d. halfpenny, being the amount of firſt coſt and charges.

Alſo, at a meeting of the committee on Thurſday the 5th day of January, 1775, the chairman having acquainted the committee that Mr. George Logan, of this county, merchant, had imported two bales of European goods ſince the firſt day of December laſt paſt, contrary to, and under the reſtrictions made by the continental congreſs, it was reſolved, that Edward Cannon, John Hancock, Frederick Bouſh, and William Hancock, members of this committee, ſhould wait upon Mr. George Logan, to be informed of the truth of ſuch information, who readily appeared before the committee, and acknowledged that he had received into his poſſeſſion, ſince the firſt day of December, four caſks of nails, one bale of oſnabrigs, one box of linens, and one caſk of ſaddlery, which ſaid articles he very readily and chearfully ſubmitted ſhould be diſpoſed of at the diſcretion of the committee; upon which the committee came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, that the thanks of this committee be preſented to Mr. Logan for his candid and polite behaviour on this occaſion.

Reſolved, that the ſeveral articles above mentioned, after being advertiſed in one of the Virginia gazettes, be ſold, agreeable to the tenth article of the aſſociation, under the direction of captain James Kempe, Mr. William Robinſon, Mr. Anthony Walke, junior, captain Frederick Bouſh, and captain William Hancock, before the next meeting of this committee.

Agreeable to the above reſolve, we, James Kempe, Thomas R. Walker, Anthony Walke, junior, and William Hancock, have this 5th day of January, 1775, expoſed to ſale the goods lately imported by Mr. George Logan, the firſt coſt and charges whereof amounted to 228l. 10s. 1d. currency, when the ſaid goods were ſtruck off to Mr. Logan at 190l. Signed James Kempe, Thomas R. Walker, Anthony Walke, junior, William Hancock.

And alſo, at a meeting of a majority of the committee for the county of Princeſs Anne, on Wedneſday the firſt of February, 1775, Anthony Walke, eſquire, informed the committee that he had imported in the Thomas, captain Robertſon, and the Venus, captain Peart, from Great Britain, ſince the firſt of December, and before the firſt of February, ſundry European goods, which he was willing and deſirous ſhould be ſold, under the direction of the committee, agreeable to the tenth article of the continental aſſociation, and at the ſame time produced two invoices of the ſaid goods amounting to 64l. 17s. 10d.

Reſolved, that the ſaid goods be ſold at public auction, before Mr. Walke's ſtore door (after opening the packages) for ready money, on Saturday the 18th inſtant (February) under the direction of captain James Kempe, Mr. William Robinſon, Mr. George Jamiſon, and Mr. William Hancock, or any three of them.

Reſolved, that the thanks of this committee be preſented to Anthony Walke, eſquire, for his worthy and patriotic conduct on this occaſion. By order of the committee.

THOMAS ABBOTT, clerk.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

MR. THOMAS,

THE Sunday before laſt, as I was going to church, I obſerved a number of men ſawing wood near the governor's gate, and as I returned from church ſeveral perſons were ſkating on a pond in the common. Surely *theſe things ought not to be.* I hope in future the civil officers, as well as others, will pay more attention to his excellency's proclamation *againſt immorality.*

OBSERVATION.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I deſire you will inſert, by way of note to Mr. T——r's, and Mr. H——'s publication, an account of the public treat or entertainment, given by Mr. G—— N——, on receiving his comptroller's commiſſion, to the inhabitants of the city of Williamſburg, and accepted by them,

A CUSTOMER.

Mr. PINKNEY,

THAT *the queriſt in your laſt paper, as well as others, may more readily and fully get the ſatisfaction he deſires, be pleaſed to add the following queries in your next, and oblige*

MANY ASSOCIATORS.

WHETHER a merchant, who has generally ſold his goods higher than others, and conſequently has now the greateſt plenty by him, and who has ſold at different prices to different perſons, from ſeventy five to two hundred per cent. has a right to demand the higheſt price he has before ſold at, of ſuch as (by the preſent ſcarcity of goods) are now obliged to deal with him? Or if he does, whether it is not a violation of the aſſociation, or at leaſt a device to depart from, or evade it?

Whether the committees of the ſeveral counties have not a power, under the recommendation of the continental congreſs, to eſtabliſh ſome proper regulation to prevent ſuch evaſions, and for more effectually carrying into execution the ninth article of the aſſociation?

Whether a committees, declaring, upon a full enquiry, what were the rates ſuch merchant ſold at, upon a medium for twelve months paſt, and that he ſhould not exceed thoſe prices in future, is not a reaſonable and proper exerciſe of ſuch power, and the beſt (if not the only) means of carrying the aforeſaid article into execution?

And if the committees have no ſuch power, whether it will not be in the power of ſuch merchant to take the advantage of the preſent ſcarcity of goods, and evade the aſſociation, in a very eſſential article, with impunity?

WILLIAMSBURG.

WE were informed yeſterday, by a very reſpectable gentleman from Norfolk, that he there ſaw northern papers of a very late date, which entirely contradict the infamous report that the *New Yorkers* had deſerted our *cauſe*, and were deſirous of joining with the miniſterial hirelings in that border. So far, indeed, are they from aſſenting to ſuch an iniquitous deſign, that they heartily agreed, towards the cloſe of their proceedings, unanimouſly to adhere to the reſolves of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and, at all events, to ſupport, to the utmoſt of their power, the juſt rights and liberties of their native country.

A private letter from the frontiers gives an account that the CORNSTALK, king of the Shawaneſe nation, a few days ago arrived at the mouth of the Great Kanhawa, where captain Ruſſell is ſtationed, and delivered to him ſeveral of the old white priſoners, and a number of horſes, agreeable to lord Dunmore's deſire. The CORNSTALK informs that every thing, at preſent, is peaceable and quiet in the quarter he left; but that he would not undertake to ſay how long that pacific diſpoſition would laſt, as the Pennſylvanians have ſent ſome of their traders there, who were endeavouring all they could to perſuade them that lord Dunmore's view, in bringing the hoſtages to Williamſburg, was to deceive them, and that, whenever it was in his power, to raiſe another army, he would immediately take every advantage, in order to cut them off. This kind of reaſoning, however ſpecious, had no material effect, it ſeems, as the Indians, throughout the different tribes, entertain the higheſt opinion of his lordſhip's conduct with reſpect to his late manœuvres on the frontiers.

This morning we received information, from a gentleman at the Ohio, that the Mingo Indians have killed three of the Delawares, which gives much concern to the neighbouring white people. The Pennſylvanians, it appears, are greatly blamed, as they uſe every artifice in their power to create diſcontent and jealouſy among the Indians. Our correſpondent ſays they took one of our conſtables, and immediately confined him in one of their gaols: Upon which two companies of the Virginians aſſembled, being determined to reſcue him, which they did, together with ſome others, which they ſerved in the ſame manner, and alſo pulled down the gaol.——The Mingoes, we are likewiſe informed, are very deſirous to ſee lord Dunmore, in order fully to comply with his terms, and to make a laſting peace with him.

A piece, in anſwer to the North Briton in the paper of the 26th ult. is come to hand. The printer, on account of extreme hurry, has not yet time to reflect on the nature of its contents. Time, however, will permit him to give it due conſideration before the ſucceeding paper is publiſhed.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 6th *of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr.* John Shermer, *deceaſed, in* James City *county, agreeable to his will,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in the ſaid county, containing 1114 acres, whereon are a very good dwelling and all other convenient houſes, a good orchard of *Hugh's Crab* apples, together with upwards of 50 valuable SLAVES, among which are ſeveral fine houſe ſervants and 2 carpenters; likewiſe all the ſtock of cattle, with 3 yoak of oxen, hogs, ſheep, and ſeveral fine horſes, a chariot, almoſt new, with harneſs for 4 horſes, a riding chair, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, chairs, tables, deſks, and book caſes, with glaſs doors, and ſome valuable plate, a gold and ſilver watch, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. And on *Wedneſday* the 15th inſtant *(March)* if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale, all his land in *King William* county, one tract containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying about 6 miles from *Page's*, and near the Reverend Mr. *White's*, the other tract lying near the *Piping Tree*, containing 496 acres, known by the name of *Broad Neck*, as alſo upwards of 70 valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; the corn, fodder, and plantation utenſils, will be ſold, together with the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes. The ſale will be at the plantation near *Page's*, where Mr. *William Gary* is overſeer, and to continue till all are ſold. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers till the 1ſt day of *May*, 1776, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land, by applying to the overſeers on the plantation, will be ſhewn the ſame.

ALEXANDRIA, *Februrry* 6, 1775.

THERE is now in my poſſeſſion the following SEEDS, imported in the *Simm*, captain *Hocker*:

R with a crow's foot) A bundle of ſmall trees or roots, and
I C under the R,) 3 ſacks of peas, *Williamſburg*.
H 1 ſack of peas, *Blandford*.

The perſons to whom they belong may have them delivered to their order, on paying the expence of this advertiſement, poſtage, and ſtorage; or they may be diſpoſed of agreeable to the inſtructions of the owners. * 3 ROBERT ADAM.

THE ſubſcriber, having lately removed to *Pittſylvania* county, purpoſes, as ſoon as the courts proceed to do buſineſs, to practiſe the law in the court of the ſaid county, and the adjacent county courts, *viz. Halifax, Charlotte,* and *Bedford,* and ſhall be much obliged to all gentlemen who ſhall think proper to favour him with their buſineſs, as they may depend on the utmoſt punctuality and induſtry on his part. He alſo performs the ſurveying buſineſs with the greateſt accuracy, being well verſed in the mathematical ſcience, and will ſurvey on moderate terms. Thoſe gentlemen who have large tracts of land up the country, and want the ſame laid off in ſmall diviſions for ſale, may depend upon having their orders complied with in the quickeſt manner that ſuch buſineſs will admit. The ſubſcriber was employed by the late ſpeaker's adminiſtrators to ſurvey all the inteſtate's lands, which conſiſted of many thouſand acres, which buſineſs he performed much to their ſatisfaction, and thoſe gentlemen, he dares believe, will undertake to recommend him to all thoſe who may want ſuch buſineſs done by their humble ſervant. 2 WILLIAM P. MARTIN.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond* county, in *Mulberry Iſland Neck*, a middle ſized bright bay horſe, his brand, if any, is forgot, he has a mark in one of his ears, and is ſubject to a lameneſs in one of his hind feet; it is imagined he was ſtole by one *Edward Davis*, who is ſuſpected to have robbed a weaver in the ſame neighbourhood of three pieces of *Virginia* cloth; ſaid *Davis* is ſuppoſed to have made up the country, as he was met at *Paſpeytanſey*, on a lame horſe, which anſwered the above deſcription, with *Virginia* cloth tied behind him, and offered to either ſwap or ſell the horſe. Any perſon adviſing me by letter, or otherwiſe, ſo that I get the horſe again, ſhall recieve 20s. reward, or double the ſum on conviction of the thief.

3 FRANCIS RANDALL.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, on *Saturday* the 11th inſtant, a likely iron grey horſe, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, and has a lump on one of his fore legs, trots and gallops only. I will give TEN SHILLINGS to any one who will bring him to my ſhop, in the city aforeſaid; and if ſtolen, FIVE POUNDS, on conviction of the thief.

JOHN CRUMP.

TAKEN up, in *Mulberry Iſland Neck*, in *Richmond* county, a bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches and a half high, branded on the near buttock I B, her right hind foot white, has a ſnip on her noſe, and appears to be young. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

FRANCIS RANDALL.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, 3 ſhoats, 1 black, with a ſtreak of white in her face, white feet, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork in the left, the other two are white, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, and a ſtaple fork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, near the head of *Appomattox* river, in *Buckingham*, a dark brindle ſteer, 3 or 4 years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in each ear, has white under his belly, flanks, neck, and in his forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 7s. 6d.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majesty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of God, and the prudence and resolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition against the Indians, the disturbances, which had occasioned such distress end devastation in the back settlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawanese, from whose incursions the most dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this side the Ohio, and have solemnly promised not to molest any passengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every assistance and protection, and have consented to receive and to follow all such regulations of their trade as shall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the said Shawanese Indians with every possible indulgence, and every mark of friendliness, and when their occasions oblige them to pass through any part of this dominion, that they shall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the persons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Russell, and others in company with him, which remarkable instance of their good faith, and strict regard to justice, as it cannot but evince the sincere desire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, so I hope will dispose all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourse with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring all persons in this government strictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatsoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cause of complaint; and I do direct and command all magistrates and other officrs to be aiding and assisting in preserving the peace now established, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majesty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HANOVER town, *February* 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the misfortune to have my study burned on *Tuesday* night, and all the books and papers therein consumed, except a few that were raked out of the ashes yesterday, some of which are so scorched and defaced that they are scarce legible, I therefore give my clients this early notice of it, that they may furnish me with duplicates of the protests, copies of the accounts, and affidavits of the sums due on the bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on receipt of them I will use my best endeavours to collect or secure their debts, and I flatter myself the debtors will not take advantage of my misfortune, but will readily give me their aid on this sad occasion. I shall be extremely obliged to the persons who have received money from me, on account of others, or of the several estates for which I am concerned, or paid me money on account of those estates, to send me certificates of the sums paid, or received, for some years past, as my receipts and vouchers are chiefly destroyed, and this favour will ever be acknowledged by their most humble servant,

4 PETER LYONS.

For SALE, *and may be entered on at* Christmas,

THE valuable ORDINARY, and 200 acres of LAND belonging thereto, in *Louisa* county, formerly known by the name of *Jouit's Ordinary*, it is situated on the main road, 8 miles below the courthouse, a church and 2 mills within 2 miles, and is about 45 miles from *Fredericksburg*, *Hanover* town, and *Richmond*; the dwellinghouse has 4 rooms, with fireplaces, below stairs, and 2 above, a kitchen, with a chimney in the middle, and 2 rooms, with a fireplace in each, a good barn, with a shed three parts round it, a very good springhouse, and all other convenient houses that any person could possibly want or make use of; the land is exceeding good for grain, and some part for tobacco, it lays level and is clear from stone. Any person inclined to purchase shall have a great bargain, and may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SACKVILLE KING.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 yerrs, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 6th day of* March *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, by the executors of captain* Newton Keene, *deceased, agreeable to his last will,*

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in the county of *Fairfax*, adjoining to the dwelling plantation of colonel *John West*, containing better than 250 acres, which has been described in a former and late advertisement in this gazette, for the sale thereof, on the 16th day of *December* last. A deed will be executed to the purchaser for the same, by the executors and heir at law of the said *Newton Keene*, on the day of sale. But as a part of the said land is now under a crop of wheat, well enclosed, the purchaser must pay five shillings a bushel for the wheat sown thereon, and the expence of putting the same in the ground, and may have immediate possession delivered him by RICHARD LEE, DAVID BOYD, } executors.

KING and QUEEN, *January* 2, 1775.

I INTEND to ENGLAND immediately.

CHRISTOPHER TODD.

AUGUSTA county, *January* 17, 1775.

WHEREAS the subscriber, about 3 years ago, employed a certain *Samuel M'Chesney*, a trader, of this county, to purchase 277 acres of land, in *Borden's Land*, adjoining the land of *William Lusk*, deceased, the property of which was at that time in *Edward Tarr*, commonly known by the name of *Black Ned*, and to take the deeds in the name of him the said *Samuel*, on his promise to re-convey the said tract of land to the subscriber at a future day; and, in consequence of the said agreement, the subscriber soon afterwards paid him considerably more than half the purchase money, which the said *M'Chesney* had agreed to give for the land, although the said *M'Chesney* was not to pay the said *Edward Tarr* but in yearly payments or gales, in 3 years from the date of the purchase; and further, the subscriber, relying on the private trust or agreement made between him and the said *Samuel M'Chesney*, proceeded to build a saw mill and grist mill, both which are nearly ready to be raised, in which he was never interrupted by the said *Samuel*, though he was privy to the same as living in the neighbourhood; but to the great surprize of the subscriber, who lately applied to the said *Samuel M'Chesney* to re-convey the said land, and presented him with a set of deeds for that purpose, which he refused to sign, without the subscriber would be contented with one half of the tract, which he rejected, as the whole was purchased in trust for him; he therefore forewarns all persons from purchasing or taking any conveyance of the said tract, or any part of it, as he has now brought suit against the said *Samuel M'Chesney* to compel him to fulfil the trust.

3 ALEXANDER STUART.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *January* 25, 1775.

THE subscriber intending to leave the colony in the spring, requests the favour of those indebted to *Robert Gilmour* and company, whether for dealings with *Barbot Davis*, deceased, or himself, to settle their accounts as soon as possible, either by bond or otherwise, that no disputes may arise in his absence. Those who have demands against him, on his private account, or for the company, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid. On his leaving the country, the debts will be in the hands of Mr. *John Crosse* to collect, who will carry on business here on account of Messr. *Bogle, Somerville*, and company.

3 ROBERT GILMOUR.

To be SOLD, *on the 2d day of* March *next, on the plantation hereafter mentioned,*

A TRACT of land, containing 150 acres, adjoining the land of Mr. *John Crawley*, and lies within two miles of *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *Doncastle's*; also several likely Virginia born slaves, and the stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs; likewise my household and kitchen furniture. Eighteen months credit will be allowed for all sums above 25 shillings, on giving bond and security. The bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. SAMUEL CRAWLEY.

N. B. I should be glad if my creditors would attend the sale, as I am desirous of settling with every one before I leave the county, which I expect to do in a little time. S. C.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, paces tolerably well, and branded on the near buttock X, has some saddle spots on her back, a scar on the right side of her rump, a large bell on, and is judged to be very old. Appraised to 4l. JOHN NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a sorrel horse, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock >, his off ear slit, paces naturally, is about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has on a bell. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 15s.

ABRAHAM FORIS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a mare and colt: The mare is a dark bay, with a little white in her face, about six years old, four feet three inches high, and branded WD in a piece. The colt is a dark bay, about three months old. They are appraised to 7l. 10s. WILLIAM M. BOOKER.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near the *Raccoon Ford*, in *Orange* county, on the 14th of *December*, a large bay horse, near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his left hind foot white as high as the footlock, a small star in his forehead, and has been used to draw in a carriage. Also a likely small sorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and long switch tail, undocked, neither of them branded, and both were shod before. Any person who will deliver them to Mr. *Spencer Mottrom Ball*, in *Northumberland*, Mr. *Thomas Waring*, in *Essex*, or bring them to me, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, for each, besides what the law allows. JAMES ROBB.

A PERSON, *from 30 to 40 years of age, who has been used to the* BUSINESS *of a* STORE, *and comes well recommended, may hear of employment by enquiring of the printer.*

THE freeholders of *York* county are desired to meet at the courthouse of the said county, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* (being court day) to elect delegates to attend the convention at the town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 20th of *March* next.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 17, 1775.

I INTEND setting out for *Ohio* the first day of *March* next, and expect to be gone three or four months. Those who have business to transact with me, on my own account, or on account of the estate of Mr. *Hugh Houston*, deceased, are desired to apply before that time. I attend *Spotsylvania* court, and stay in *Fredericksburg* a fortnight in next month. BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

BERKELEY county, VIRGINIA.

THERE IS READY FOR PUBLICATION

THE AMERICAN POCKET DIAL,

Which shews the hour of the day and night by the sun and stars, the sun's place and declination, the sun's altitude, the latitude of the place of observation, the variation of the compass, the height and distance of any accessible or inaccessible object. These useful and curious problems may be found by this dial, by any person of common abilities, without any knowledge of the branches of the mathematicks, by carefully perusing a small book of directions given with each dial. These dials are to be published by subscription, each subscriber to pay ten shillings currency on his receiving a dial and book. They will be engraved in the neatest manner on copper or brass, and likewise the books printed in a neat style. Besides the use of the dial in the said book, there will be added a true way of discovering the quantity of adulteration in gold, silver, &c. Subscriptions are taken in by the editor, *Robert Cockburne*, of *Berkeley* county, and *William Page*, at the vendue office, *Williamsburg*.

WILLIAM PAGE

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. *Robert Nicolson*, a little below the capitol, where he still continues selling on commission, at public and private sale, all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, or whatever may be committed to his care, for cash only. He assures them that his utmost endeavours shall be exerted to give satisfaction in the management of any business that may be put under his direction, and their favours will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered. I have for sale several CASKS of good PORT WINE, and a large COLLECTION of BOOKS.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majesty's revenue of QUITRENTS are desired to settle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their respective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every sheriff who fails to make due payment will be inserted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Sussex* county, about the 18th of *February* last, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waistcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a shirt of blue striped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the same, and an old hat. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall receive a reward of 10l. tf THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Isle of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaster*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middlesex*, *Northumberland*, *Princess Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas John son will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

THURSDAY, *February* 16, 1775. **SUPPLEMENT.** NUMBER 458.

L O N D O N, *December* 6.

ORDERED, that a committee of privileges and elections be appointed; alſo that all perſons who queſtion any return of members do make it in fourteen days; and that all members, returned for two or more places, do make their election for the places they will ſerve in three weeks.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that general Yorke, in a conference lately with the ſtates, told them that his majeſty flattered himſelf, that, during the miſunderſtanding between him and his American ſubjects, their high mightineſſes would ſtrictly forbid all their ſubjects from furniſhing arms or warlike ſtores to the Americans, and doubted not of their complying with this requeſt, conſidering the ſtrict peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between them.

On the 28th ult. the remains of the late biſhop of Worceſter were taken from Bath, to be interred at Hartlebury. His lordſhip directed by his will that his body ſhould be carried to the chapel without oſtentation, ſupported by eight poor labourers of the ſaid pariſh, and put in the ground between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; he alſo directed that a funeral ſermon ſhould be preached by his chaplain, and the text ſhould be, "Some put their truſt in horſes, and ſome in chariots, but let us remember the name of Jehovah." His lordſhip's valuable library, with ſome Greek manuſcripts, it is ſaid, will be given to Sidney Suſſex college, Cambridge.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes's qualification, as knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, ariſes from eſtates ſettled as a proviſion for his wife.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *dated November* 25.

"The princes, peers, the grand officers of the crown, and other perſons who had ſeats in the bed of juſtice, having taken their places, as likewiſe the keeper of the ſeals, and magiſtrates of the council, the king made the following ſpeech: 'Meſſieurs, I aſſembled you to acquaint you with my reſolution of re-eſtabliſhing the ancient members of my parliament in their functions! This may ſerve as a proof of my tenderneſs for my ſubjects; but I do not loſe ſight that their tranquility and happineſs demands that I preſerve my authority in all its plenitude. My keeper of the ſeals will more amply explain my will to you.'

"After this the keeper of the ſeals explained the king's pleaſure, and then the king ſpoke again to the following purport: 'Meſſieurs, I am well aſſured of your attachment and zeal to give my ſubjects an example of ſubmiſſion.'

After this, the king ordered the grand maſter of the ceremonies to fetch the old members of the parliament from the chamber of Saint Louis.

"Then the king, having ordered that the Sieur Hue de Miromeſnil ſhould, in the preſent circumſtances, immediately perform the functions of chancellor, the Sieur Sequier thoſe of attorney general, Sieur Joly thoſe of ſolicitor general, and the Sieur Alligre thoſe of firſt preſident of the parliament; they all took their places accordingly. After this, the edicts, &c. were read and regiſtered.

"After the reading of the edict for re-eſtabliſhing the ancient officers of the parliament, the firſt preſident, by the king's permiſſion, made a ſpeech.

"The firſt preſident having finiſhed his diſcourſe, the Gens du Roi having permiſſion to ſpeak, the Sieur Seguier made a ſpeech for them.

"The Gens du Roi having requeſted the edict to be regiſtered, it was done accordingly by the king's order, who then made the following ſpeech: 'You now know my pleaſure, and, from your zeal for the public good, and your attachment to the true principles of monarchy, I expect you would exactly conform to what I have preſcribed: You may depend on my protection and countenance as long as you worthily fill the places you occupy, and do not attempt to enlarge the bounds of the power which are granted to you.'

"The Count de Maurepas, who has only the title of a miniſter, was not at the bed of juſtice, nor was the duke de Choiſeul; but the duke d'Aguillon came from his country ſeat to be preſent at it."

On Thurſday lord Lyttleton made his motion in the houſe of peers for the ſtanding order of that houſe ſo far to be diſpenſed with, that the members of the houſe of commons might be admitted into the houſe of peers during the ſitting thereof. His lordſhip gave many ſenſible reaſons for diſpenſing with the order, and admitting the other houſe to hear their debates. Lord Suffolk, the duke of Mancheſter, lord Sandwich, lord Weymouth, lord Gower, and ſeveral other lords, ſpoke upon the occaſion; and, upon the queſtion being put, twenty eight were for the doors being opened, and thirty ſix againſt.

On Tueſday ſeveral petitons for private bills were preſented to the upper aſſembly.

Mr. Dunning pledged himſelf, the other night, in a certain aſſembly, that although the power of the late houſe of commons was happily at an end, he was determined very ſhortly to bring ſome of its flagitious acts under a full diſcuſſion, ſo as to receive that cenſure and deteſtation they ſo juſtly merited.

Lord North ſtill continues very much indiſpoſed; a meſſenger was ſent from his majeſty whilſt at Saint James's yeſterday, to enquire after his lordſhip's health.

The following is the ſubſtance of the late news from America:

The congreſs have unanimouſly voted a non-importation agreement.

The province of Virginia (by their delegates in the congreſs) have agreed not to plant any more tabacco. The plant now in the ground the other colonies have agreed to take; ſo that the preſent year's crop is the laſt that will be ſent to Great Britain, unleſs matters with America are accommodated. The duty upon tabacco is a very principal article of the revenue of Great Britain.

At Copenhagen, the life of the famous Norwegian, Chriſtian Jacobſon Dracenberg, is printed in the Daniſh tongue. This man was a very ſingular inſtance of longevity; he died in 1772, at the age of 146. He had ſerved in all the wars againſt the Swedes, in thoſe of Frederic III. Chriſtian V. and Frederic IV. He afterwards was taken priſoner by the Algerines, and was ſix years detained in ſlavery. At the age of 111 he married, for the firſt time, and ſoon had the good or ill fortune to bury his wife; and not long before his death he again joined hands in wedlock.

December 7. Yeſterday the ſpeaker took the chair at two o'clock, and after 3 or 4 members were ſworn, he ſtarted a difficulty, and deſired the aſſiſtance of the houſe to reconcile the ſtanding order, which is made at the opening of every ſeſſions of parliament, that no petition for a double or undue return ſhall be received, if not preſented within fourteen days after the meeting of parliament, and that part of the act for regulating controverted elections, which expreſsly orders, that whenever a petition is received it ſhall be read, and a day appointed for hearing it. Mr. Cornwall roſe, and endeavoured to reconcile the act, by veſting a power in the houſe to receive or reject a petition in the firſt inſtance.------This produced a ſtrong debate, extremely well ſupported on the popular ſide by Mr. Dunning, Mr. ſolicitor general, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Eyre; and on the other by Mr. attorney general, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Rigby, in which the whole merits of the bill were canvaſſed and fully conſidered. Mr. Dunning, in particular, exerted himſelf with uncommon addreſs and ability, and at length made a motion, which was carried without a diviſion, that whenever any petition, complaining of a double or undue return, ſhould be preſented to the houſe, that the ſame ſhould be received and read by the clerk, without any queſtion being put thereon, according to the conſtruction of the act for determining controverted elections.---This buſineſs took nearly three hours in diſcuſſing.

Mr. Dundas then brought up a petition, complaining of a double return for the borough of Milburn Port, which was received, and, after a ſhort debate, ordered to be heard on Tueſday the 20th inſtant.

The next petition brought up was againſt an undue return for the borough of Morpeth, which, after another ſhort debate, was ordered to be heard on Tueſday the 24th of January next.

The ſpeaker again addreſſed himſelf to the houſe, and ſtated the very diſagreeable ſituation he ſtood in reſpecting the ſeveral petitions which were that inſtant ready to be preſented, and how very irkſome it muſt be to him to be applied to by ſeveral gentleman at once; and, in ſhort, that he would not know how to act without their aſſiſtance, leſt he ſhould be charged with partiality, or be ſuſpected of a predilection for one in preference to another.

Mr. Fuller now moved that the names of the counties, cities, &c. concerning which petitions were preſented, ſhould be written upon ſlips of paper and put into a glaſs, and be drawn out by the clerk, and that the petitions referring to the names ſucceſſively drawn out ſhould have the preference in being firſt heard. This occaſioned a tedious, unintereſting debate, in which ſir Richard Sutton, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hartley, Mr. attorney, and Mr. ſolicitor general, Mr. Mackworth, ſir Charles Bunbury, and Mr. Roſe Fuller, reſpectively bore a part; and the queſtion being put, the gallery was cleared, in order to divide, but it was carried without a diviſion.

December 9. Monday the houſe of commons appointed a committee of privileges to meet on Friday next, the 16th inſtant, at ſeven in the evening, in the ſpeaker's chamber, and to ſit every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, in the afternoon, to take into conſideration all ſuch matters as ſhall come in queſtion, touching privileges, and to report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe, from time to time; after which the houſe came to the following reſolutions:

1. That no peer of this realm hath any right to give his vote in the election of any member to ſerve in parliament.

2. That where this houſe ſhall judge any petition touching elections to be frivolous and vexatious, the houſe will order ſatisfaction to be made to the perſon petitioned againſt.

3. That if it ſhall appear that any perſon hath procured himſelf to be elected or returned a member of the houſe, or endeavoured ſo to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this houſe will proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch perſon.

4. That if it ſhall appear that any perſon hath been tampering with any witneſs, in reſpect to his evidence to be given to this houſe, or any committee thereof, or directly or indirectly hath endeavoured to deter or hinder any perſon from appearing or giving evidence, the ſame is declared to be a high crime and miſdemeanor; and this houſe will proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch offender.

5. That if it ſhall appear that any perſon hath given falſe evidence, in any caſe, before this houſe, or any committee thereof, this houſe will proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch offender.

6. That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the commons of Great Britain, for any lord of parliament, or any lord lieutenant of any county, to concern themſelves in the elections for members to ſerve for the commons in parliament.

7. That in all caſes of controverted elections for counties in England and Wales, the petitioners do, by themſelves, or by their agents, within a convenient time, to be appointed by the houſe, deliver to the ſitting members, or their agents, liſts of the perſons intended by the petitioners ſo objected to, who voted for the ſitting members; giving, in the ſaid liſts, the ſeveral heads of objection, and diſtinguiſhing the ſame againſt the names of the voters ex-

cepted to; and that the ſitting members do, by themſelves, or by their agents, within the ſaid time, deliver the like liſts, on their part, to the petitioners or their agents.

Wedneſday the SPEAKER, attended by lord Beauchamp, and ſeveral other members of the privy council, went in their carriages to Saint James's, to preſent the following addreſs of thanks to his majeſty, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"*Moſt gracious ſovereign,*

"WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, of the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"Permit us to aſſure your majeſty, that we recieve with the higheſt ſenſe of your majeſty's goodneſs, the early information which you have been pleaſed to give us of the ſtate of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"We feel the moſt ſincere concern that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violence of a moſt criminal nature; and we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your majeſty's colonies, and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

"We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your majeſty for having taken ſuch meaſures as your majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"Your faithful commons, animated by your majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your majeſty in the maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly ſenſible that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your majeſty, and to our fellow ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles which govern your majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare, of the Britiſh empire.

"We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquility is rendered complete; and we entertain a well grounded hope that your majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended with ſucceſs, as your majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, from other powers, of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

"We aſſure your majeſty that we will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to your majeſty every neceſſary ſupply; and that we conſider ourſelves bound in gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our moſt affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of his views, and the rule of his action."

Mr. Edmund Burke, in his ſpeech on Monday laſt, on the amendment of the addreſs, though he was not *logiſtically* argumentative, was very *humourouſly* and *pointedly* ſo. Amongſt other humourous reflections which he made on adminiſtration's buoying up the new members, by telling them the addreſs was nothing but a *vote of compliment*, he compared ſuch a conduct to a deſigning, diſſipated lover, who, under the ſhew of the moſt honourable ſolicitations, firſt ſqueezes his miſtreſs's hand, then aſks her to take a turn in the park, next to an excurſion in the country, and ſo on, ſtep by ſtep, till he diſhonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and diſgrace, that which was originally her misfortune, becomes her ſhame and diſgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the ſame ſpeech, mentioning the preſent ſituation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he ſaid, were the pall bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the Weſt Indian and African merchants cloſed the proceſſion; whilſt the army and navy, at a diſtance, looked on in gloomy ſilence at ſo melancholy a fight.

An ACCOUNT *of the preſent ſtate of the* POLITICAL THERMOMETER.

Engliſh ſpirit,	*freezing.*
American ditto,	*very hot.*
Religion,	*cold.*
Scotch influence,	*at ſettled fair.*
Nabobs,	*blood warm.*
Parliamentary honour,	*falling.*
Corruption,	*riſing.*
Mock patriotiſm,	*blowing hard.*
Real ditto,	*temperate.*
The wind,	*due* NORTH.

N. B. A great appearance of *ſtormy* weather.

ANECDOTE *of the late* POPE. The Pope before the laſt, though he ſacrificed, in a *great meaſure*, to his belly, and other private vices, was, however, a ſtrict obſerver of ceremonies. Amongſt other inſtitutions of his, he ordered, that even during the carnival, there ſhould be no dancing or making merry in the ſtreets as uſual. When the late Pope came to the chair, one of the cardinals, thinking the Pope's temper the ſame as the laſt, and willing to ingratiate himſelf into his favour, complained to him one day of ſome of the common people of Rome treſpaſſing this inſtitution, which he exaggerated in high terms, but his holineſs very coolly replied, "Let the people be as merry as their circumſtances will admit of, it will keep the more miſchief out of their minds."

BOSTON, *January* 23.

LAST Wedneſday evening about ſixty pounds of tea were burnt on the parade at Portſmouth: It belonged to a perſon who brought it from Salem, who was ſo convinced of his error in expoſing that condemned commodity to ſale, that he ſet fire to it himſelf, in preſence of a great number of people.

We hear from Newbury, that ſome time laſt week it was diſcovered that three or four cheſts of tea had lately been ſmuggled into that place, and ſold to different perſons, but as ſoon as it was known to the committee they applied to the perſon who diſpoſed of it (it being impoſſible to come at the tea) and obliged him to give the profits ariſing from the ſale thereof, amounting to about fifty pounds, for the benefit of the poor.

On the 2d of this inſtant, the minute company of the town of Lunenburg, conſiſting of fifty-ſeven able bodied men, appeared in arms on the parade, at ten o'clock, A. M. and after going through the ſeveral military manœuvres, they marched to a public houſe, where the officers had prepared an elegant dinner for the company, a number of the reſpectable inhabitants of the town and patriotic miniſters of the towns adjacent. At two o'clock P. M. they marched in military proceſſion to the meetinghouſe, where the reverend Mr. Adams delivered an excellent ſermon, ſuitable to the occaſion, from Pſalm xxvii. 3. The whole buſineſs of the day was performed with decency, order, and to the ſatisfaction of a very large number of ſpectators. On the day following the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town being aſſembled in a legal town meeting, voted one hundred pounds for the purpoſe of purchaſing firearms, with bayonets and other implements or war, agreeable to the advice of the late provincial congreſs.

NEWPORT, *January* 30.

Extract of a letter from one of the firſt characters in *Connecticut* to his friend in this town, dated the 11th current.

DEAR SIR,

"YOUR *favour of the 21ſt ult. together with that of the 5th inſtant, are now before me; the contents of which afford me ſingular pleaſure, as they breathe that genuine ſpirit of patriotiſm and love for your country, which are characteriſtic of a ſoul ennobled with the moſt generous ſentiments.*

"*The pamphlet accompanying your laſt obliges me greatly, and is here eſteemed a moſt ſpirited performance. I have ſent it to Norwich to be reprinted, and diſperſed through the country, where I hope it will be of eminent ſervice, in expoſing the futility of the bugbear repreſentations of a few corrupt miſcreants, who would ſell their God, king, country, and poſterity, for a ſmall pittance, to excuſe themſelves from what they account the* toil *of* honeſt induſtry. *A diſmally regulated ſtate, indeed, when ſuch worthleſs, idle, lazy, unprincipled villains, are the ſole candidates for places of profit and honour!*

"*Our aſſembly have formed a militia bill, whereby it is enacted that the whole militia of the colony ſhall train twelve times between the paſſing of the bill and May next; and, for their encouragement, they are to receive 6d. per man each time. This is indeed doing ſomething, but our governor has been applied to to call the general aſſembly together, to make ſome more effectual proviſion for the preſervation of our liberties; but the governor having called the council, and taken their advice, they thought proper to wait a little longer for freſher intelligence; mean while they have ordered a quantity of powder, and lead, to be provided at the expence of government.*

"*I view the time as near approaching when we muſt gird on our ſwords, and ride forth to meet our enemies; and I hope in God, that in ſuch caſe we ſhall be ſo united as to enſure ſucceſs!*

"*The united forces of America, animated with the love of liberty, and a juſt abhorrence of ſlavery, will ſurely be able to withſtand all the troops that England can ſpare, joined with as many auxiliaries as will chuſe to inliſt in her ſervice, for the execution of ſo execrable a commiſſion as the murder and plunder of a brave and honeſt people, contending only for rights guaranteed to them by the moſt ſacred charters.*"

NEW YORK, *February* 2.

At a meeting of a great number of the moſt reſpectable freeholders of the towns of Kingſton, Hurley, Marbletown, Rocheſter, and New Palz, in the town of Hurley, in Ulſter county, on Friday the 6th day of January 1775, a committee of ſix being choſen, viz. colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, captain John Elmendorph, Adrian Wynkoop, Matthew Cantine, Johannes G. Hardenbergh, and Jacob Haſbrouck, junior, eſquires, of whom colonel Johannes Hardenbergh was choſen chairman:

RESOLVED, firſt, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that we moſt heartily approve of the aſſociation, and acquieſce in all the other meaſures entered into by the late general congreſs, and we will uſe every means in our power to render them effectual; and that it be recommended to the ſeveral towns and precincts within this county, to chuſe committees to ſee the ſame faithfully obſerved and carried into execution.

A certain pamphlet, entitled, "free thoughts on the reſolves of the congreſs, &c." under the ſignature of A. W. a farmer, dated November 16th, 1774, being then produced, and publickly read, it was,

Reſolved, ſecondly, that it is replete with falſhoods, artfully calculated to impoſe upon the illiterate and unthinking, to fruſtrate the reſolves of the congreſs, and to deſtroy that union, ſo neceſſary for the preſervation of our conſtitutional liberty, therefore,

Reſolved, thirdly, that the ſaid pamphlet, in deteſtation and abhorrence of ſuch infamous publications, be now burnt, and that the authors, publiſhers, and circulators of ſuch performances, be henceforth deemed the enemies of their country.

Reſolved, fourthly, that the chairman tranſmit copies of the above reſolves to the committees of correſpondence for the ſeveral towns and precincts within this county.

Which reſolves being read, and unanimouſly approved, the above pamphlet was burnt accordingly. Ordered, likewiſe, that the reſolves be printed.

IT is now become indiſpenſably neceſſary that the claimants in the patent to Mr. *John Savage* and others, who were with colonel *Waſhington* at the battle of the *Meadows*, for 28,627 acres of land on the river *Ohio* and the *Sandy Creeks*, ſhould come to a ſpeedy diviſion of the ſaid land: They, and every of them, or their repreſentatives, are therefore deſired to attend at the confluence of the *Great Kanhawa*, on *Monday* the 8th day of *May* next, in order to proceed to a diviſion. It will alſo be expected that the coſts attending the original ſurvey, be by each claimant then paid.

2

VAN SWERENGEN,
R. RUTHERFORD,
ISAAC LAREW,
JAMES M'CORMACK.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.